

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1822.

[NO. 111.]

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. *Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822. Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris. Original Attachment. Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.

THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1822. Daniel Gouger, versus Robert J. A. Lowrie. Original attachment levied in the hands of Dr. David R. Dunlap and Benjamin Hargrave. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Robert J. A. Lowrie, has removed himself out of this state: It is therefore Ordered by court, that he appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him.—That publication thereof be made three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

3wt'11.—Price adv. \$1 25

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1822. The Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney against William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

6wt'12.—Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822. Ruth Harris vs. John Harris. It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian* and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer to this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3wt'14. ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, reply or plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the *Western Carolinian*.

Test. YARDY M'BEE, C. C.

Blanks,

Of the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*.

CLOCK & WATCH

REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.
Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 15th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.
June 20, 1822.—9wt'14

Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Company, that all shares having any instalment due, and unpaid thereon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Thursday, the first day of August next. The President and Directors will feel themselves bound to enforce the provisions of the charter against all delinquents. Pursuant to an order of the Board, the shares sold on the 27 of May last, and purchased in behalf of the company, may be redeemed by the original holders, at any time before the first of August, by their paying to the Treasurer of the company all arrearages, and incidental expenses. All persons having unliquidated accounts against the company, are requested to present them, at that time, for settlement.

By order of the President and Directors.
ISAAC T. AVERY, Pres't.
Lincolnton, May 27, 1822.—4wt'11

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1822. WILLIAM FLINN vs. Thos. Moore. Original attachment levied on 309 acres of land.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state.—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

6wt'12.—Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leroy Burnett vs. Elijah Fouch.—Jud. att. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state.—It was therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C.

3wt'21 Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Thomas Greer, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

3wt'16 Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. James Wilson, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

3wt'16 Price adv. \$4

SALE of LOTS,

WHEREAS, at the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the county of Rowan, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March last, it was ordered and agreed, upon a petition filed in said court, among other things, that a town should be laid off upon the land of Letitia Wilson, a minor, lying at Mock's Old Field and in its vicinity, in the Forks of the Yadkin River: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said court to carry into effect the objects specified in said decree, having laid off a number of lots in said town, shall, by virtue of the powers vested in us by said decree, expose to sale, at Public Auction, the whole or part of said lots, at Mock's Old Field, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next: As this place has long been the seat of much private business, as well as of a large separate election, regimental militia parade, &c. the commissioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages which would result to individuals engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits, by locating themselves in the heart of the most fertile and populous section of the large and opulent county of Rowan. The terms of sale will be liberal; a credit of one or two years will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL JONES,
HUGH L. BRALY,
ALEX. NESBIT,
JOHN CLEMENT,
JOHN P. CARTER.
June 18, 1822.—6wt'13

Valuable Lands & Machine

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation, with all the improvements on it, for sale. The farm contains between four and five hundred acres, of as good land, taking the same quantity of acres on an average, as any in the county of Rowan. It is situated six miles and a half from Salisbury, immediately on the main road leading from Salisbury to Concord, by the Rev. Mr. Storke's, and lies on the waters of Crane Creek. The buildings are conveniently located for keeping a house of entertainment. There is a good Machine on the plantation; and also, a dam across the creek, with a sufficient fall of water to carry a mill, or any kind of machinery. The terms will be made accommodating. A credit of one or two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON.
July 8, 1822. 3wt'11

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st July, 1822.

SUSANNAH Alexander, Thomas Acock, E. W. Alexander, Sarah Auten, Rev. Abraham Anderson 3, Rev. James Adams, Anderson Beatty, William Broom, Jacob Banker, John Bullock, William Biggar, Hyram Bell, Stephen Bellow, Hamblenton Brevard, Robert Barnatt, Caroline Berryhill, Jonas Clark, John Costen, Eleazar Cochran, William E. Cannon, David Chambers, Erasmus Case & Co. John S. Cheek, Wm. and J. Cook, Clerk of Mecklenburg Superior Court, Andrew Clark, John Daw, Lewis Dinkins, John L. Dinkins, Wm. W. Davis, Sugar Dulin, Francis Dunn, James Davis, Daniel Dougherty, Samuel Duffy, Rev. Isaac Greer, John Greer, Wm. Goforth, Wm. Gabberry, Jane Greer, Alexander Greer, Jane Hood, Jeremiah Hood, Promanty Hart, Hugh B. Hayes, Hargrave & Williams, John Hutchison, Isaac Holmes, Geo. W. Houston, Ditch Harvell, Alfred Harris, John Hall, John Harris, Samuel Houston, Maj. Jonathan Harris, Reuben Hills 4, Wm. Irwin, Wm. Johnston, Cyrus Johnston, Phill Johnson, David S. Karr, James G. Knox, James M. N. Kibben, Nancy Kennedy, Thos. Kirkpatrick, Titus Laney, J. H. Lindsay, Jane Leese, Mary Leese, Stephen Morse, John Morse, Daniel M'Colley, Benjamin Morrow, Robert Maxwell, Sarah M'Connerore, Wm. M'Comb, Thomas M'Ginnis, Elizabeth M'Elroy, Isaac McCulloch, David M'Donald, Ezekiel Neely 2, Wm. Nesbit, Caleb M. Norwood, Richard Owens, Aaron Perry, Wm. Parks, Charles Polk, Winchester Pegman, Robert T. Plunkett, Jonas Rudisill, Wm. Redford, Permenia Rodgers, Robert and Mark Ray, Peter Rape, John Rea, Thos. H. Smartt 2, Jesse Shelby, Wm. Shields 2, Robert W. Smith, Margaret Simons, Henry Sturgeon, Ransom and Reuben Shores, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Amelia Tarlton, John Thomas, Joseph Thompson, Sarah Varner, Susannah Ward 2, William W. Walker, Samuel Wilson, John Wentz, James Wilkery, Wm. Walker, John Wright, Malinda Wallace, Henry W. Williams, William Wilson 3.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. July the 1st, 1822.

JOHN H. Alexander, John Allison, James Arnhart, James Allison, Maj. Allison, Caroline Alexander, Jacob Boshart, Jacob Bort, David Bradshaw, David G. Brandon, Esquire Black, Captain Bogar, Thomas Burnet, William Brice, Lucretia C. Bills, Rev. George Bogar, Mary Corum, John Corothers, Jacob Cruise, Wm. T. Cawles, Wm. Carrigan, John Carrell, George Cline, Joseph Crofford, Henry Doland, John Furr, sen. John Frazier, Paul Furr, David Fink, Philip Fink, John Ford, Isam Finch, Abraham Fon, John Goodman, Francis Glass, John Garmon, Josiah Grady, David S. Gray, Azariah Graves, George Garmon, Dempsey Honycut, Joseph Houston, Andrew Harris, Dr. Sidney Harris, Daniel N. Hall, Thompson Hunt, Joseph Howell, Thomas Jerome, John Jarret, Stephen Klutts, Alexander Kimming, Samuel Killough, Eliza R. Locke, George Lipe, Robert Lee, Dr. Asa M'Kinly, John Morris, Thomas Motly, Michael M'MacKinn, Richard M'Lee, Hugh S. McCaubs, Thomas Mason, Isaac M'Callan, John Neely, David Niclar, Isaac Niclar, Wm. Nicols, Jane Franken, Elizabeth Piller, David Reese, John Robinson, Battered, Rebecca Sacruit, Samuel Slinn, Alexander Scott, sen. Margaret Saefelt, Lewis Tucker 2, Ira West 2, Joseph Wilch, Archibald Walker, Michael Wincoff, John Williams, Robert Williams.

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Law Books.

PERSONS wishing to procure copies of the revised code of the Laws of North-Carolina, Raywood's Manual, or Potter's Justice, may be supplied on application to

WM. H. YOUNG.

July 2, 1821.—3wt'11

FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER.

CHRISTMAS-DAY.

The feast of our Saviour's nativity was undoubtedly celebrated in the early ages of Christianity; for we are told that, under the persecution of Maximinus, the emperor burnt a church at Nicomedia, which was filled with Christians assembled to keep this festival. St. Gregory terms it the *festival of festivals*; and St. Chrysostom, the *chief of all festivals*. It is named *Christmas-day*, from the Latin *Christi Missa*, the Mass of Christ, and thence the Roman Catholic Liturgy is termed their *Missal* or *Mass Book*. About the year 500, the observation of this day became general in the Catholic church.

The evergreens, with which the churches are usually ornamented at Christmas, are a proper emblem of that time, when, as God says, by the prophet ISAIAH, *I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah tree, and the myrtle, and the oil tree; I will set in the desert the fir tree and the pine, and the box tree together*, xli. 19. *The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together to beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place of my feet glorious*, lx. 13.

Of the *Fete des Asnes*, anciently celebrated at this season, we have the following account in the first of a series of very ingenious and amusing essays on the "Burlesque Festivals of the former ages," given in the *Gentleman's Mag.* vol. xci. part ii, p. 100: "It was instituted in honor of our Saviour and his Virgin mother, but with reference to what event in Scripture is by no means clear. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop and Clergy of Beauvais, who from their manner, were without doubt actuated by sincere religion. They selected a fair young damsel, who rode through the streets, mounted on a palfrey, covered with superb housings, and bearing an infant in her arms; the Prelate following with his crosier, and the Ecclesiastics with tapers, till they reached the cathedral, where the Virgin was placed in the sanctuary. Mass was then performed with the accustomed solemnity; at the conclusion of which, the Monks thrice imitated the braying of an ass, exclaiming *Hinham*, instead of the usual *Re, missa est*. Extravagant as this spectacle was, it united a splendour which excited the admiration of the people, with a humility which awakened real piety. That it was ever celebrated in England, does not appear."

There is not, perhaps, any part of Great Britain in which Christmas is kept so splendidly as in Yorkshire.—The din of preparation commences for some weeks before, and its sports and festivities continue beyond the first month of the new year. The first intimation of Christmas, in Yorkshire, is by what are there called the *vessel-cup singers*, generally poor old women, who, about three weeks before Christmas, go from house to house, with a waxen or wooden doll, fantastically dressed, and sometimes adorned with an orange, or a fine rosy-tinged apple. With this in their hands, they sing or chant an old carol, of which the following homely stanza forms a part:

God bless the master of this house,
The mistress also,
And all the little children
That round the table go.

The image of the child is, no doubt, intended to represent the infant Saviour; and the vessel-cup is, most probably, the remains of the *wassail bowl*, which, anciently, formed a part of the festivities of this season of the year.

Another custom, which commences at the same time as the vassal-cup singing, is that of the poor of the parish visiting all the neighboring farmers to beg corn, which is invariably given to them, in the quantity of a full pint, at least to each. This is called *mumping*, as is the custom which exists in Bedfordshire, of the poor begging the broken victuals the day after Christmas-day.

Christmas-eve is, in Yorkshire, celebrated in a peculiar manner: at eight o'clock in the evening, the bells greet "old father Christmas" with a merry peal, the children parade the streets with drums, trumpets, bells, or perhaps, in their absence, with the poker

and shovel, taken from their humble cottage fire; the yule candle is lighted, and

High on the cheerful fire
Is blazing seen the enormous Christmas brand.

Supper is served, of which one dish, from the lordly mansion to the humblest shed, is, invariably, *formety*; yule cake, one of which is always made for each individual in the family, and other more substantial viands are also added. Poor Robin in his Almanack for the year 1676, (speaking of the winter quarter,) says, "and lastly, who would but praise it, because Christmas, when good cheer doth so abound, as if all the world were made of minced pies, plum-pudding, and formety?" And Brand says, "on the night of this eve, our ancestors were wont to light candles of an enormous size, called Christmas candles."

To enumerate all the good cheer which is prepared at this festival, is by no means necessary. In Yorkshire, the *Christmas pie* is still a regular dish, and is regularly served to the higher class of visitants, while the more humble ones are tendered yule cake, or bread and cheese, in every house they enter during the twelve days of Christmas. The Christmas pie is one of the good old dishes still retained at a Yorkshire table; it is not of modern invention. Allan Ramsey, in his poems, tells us, that among other baits by which the good ale-wife drew customers to her house, that there never failed to tempt them—

Ay at yule when'er they came,
A baw' goose-pye.

The Christmas pie of the present day generally consists of a goose, sometimes two, and that with the addition of half a dozen fowls. Such is the existing celebration of Christmas in Yorkshire, and we believe, in some other parts of England; but these venerable customs are becoming every year less common: the *sending of presents* also, from friends in the country to friends in town at this once cheerful season, is, in a great measure obsolete: "nothing is to be had for nothing" now; and, without the customary bribe of a *barrel of oysters*, or a basket of fish, we may look in vain for arrivals by the York Fly, or the Norwich Expedition!

Few presents now to friends are sent, Few hours in merry-making spent; Old-fashion'd folks there are, indeed, Whose hogs and pigs at CHRISTMAS bleed; Whose honest hearts no modes refine, They send their puddings and their chine. No Norfolk turkeys load the wagon, Which once the horses scarce could drag on; And, to increase the weight with these, Came their attendant sausages. Should we not then, as men of taste, Revive old customs gone and past? And (for shame!) without reproach, Stuff, as we ought, the Bury Coach? With strange old kindness, send up presents Of partridges and dainty pheasants.

Of the Christmas plays anciently performed at this season, some remains still exist in the west of England, particularly in Cornwall; but the representation of these dramatic exhibitions is almost wholly confined to children, or very young persons. The actors are fantastically dressed, decorated with ribbons and painted paper, and have wooden swords, and all the equipage necessary to support the several characters they assume. To entertain their auditors, they learn to repeat a barbarous jargon in the form of a drama, which has been handed down from distant generations. War and love are the general topics; and *St. George and the Dragon* are always the most prominent characters. Interlude, expostulation, debate, battle, and death are sure to find a place among this mimicry; but a physician, who is always at hand, immediately restores the dead to life. It is generally understood, that these Christmas plays derived their origin from the ancient crusades; and hence the feats of chivalry, and the romantic extravagance of knight-errantry, that are still preserved in all the varied pretensions and exploits. In many places in Cornwall these Christmas plays are still kept alive; in others they are known only by report; and in all they are rapidly on the decline.—The election of an *Abbot of Unreason*, attended with some grotesque and ex-

* *Formety* from *Frumentum*, wheat. It is made of "creed wheat," or wheat which, after being beaten for some time with a wooden mallet, is then boiled, and eaten with milk, sugar, nutmeg, &c.

traordinary exhibitions, was once common in England, at this season?

The custom of *saluting the apple trees* at Christmas, with a view to another year, is still preserved, both in Cornwall and Devonshire. In some places the parishioners walk in procession, visiting the principal orchards in the parish. In each orchard one tree is selected as the representative of the rest; this is saluted with a certain form of words, which have in them the air of an incantation. They then either sprinkle the tree with cider, or dash a bowl of cider against it, to ensure its bearing plentifully the ensuing year. In other places the farmer and his servants only assemble on the occasion; and, after immersing cakes in cider, hang them on the apple trees. They then sprinkle the trees with cider; and, after uttering a formal incantation, they dance round it, and retire to the farm-house to conclude these solemn rites with copious draughts of cider.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease; Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

ON THE PRODUCTION OF PLANTS.

It is, we believe, an opinion received by a great part of the community, even in this enlightened age, that there are some vegetables, which spring up spontaneously, being produced from no root or seed, but from some imaginary virtue in the soil. The advocates of this opinion, refer us to the growth of white clover, where ashes or gypsum have been strewed, to the weeds which grow on lands recently burnt over, and to the production of plants in other places, where no seed has been sown, and where none is supposed to exist. This notion of spontaneous propagation was generally received among the ancients, and Virgil tells us of *nullo de semine fruges*. It is now, however, universally exploded by men of science; and with a view of correcting this too common error among other classes, we have selected the following remarks from Dr. DWIGHT'S TRAVELS.

Sir Humphrey Davy observes, that "seed excluded from the air will remain for years inactive in the soil, and yet germinate under favorable circumstances."

Hampshire (Ass.) Gaz.

The lands in Adison, which have been once cultivated, and again permitted to lie waste for several years, yield a rich and fine growth of hickory. Of this wood there is not, I believe, a single tree in any original forest within 50 miles from this soil. The native growth here is white cane; of which I did not see a single stem amid a whole grove of hickory. Similar specimens of an entire change in the forest vegetation are common in many, perhaps in all parts of New England, where the land has been cultivated, and again covered with wood. This change is commonly attributed by unthinking, as it has often been by thinking men, to equivocal generation; the material elements being supposed to possess a chemical power of originating, and perfecting vegetation, without the aid of seeds. To support the supposition, however, philosophy, although she has frequently adopted, has never been able to find a single fact, or allege a particle of positive evidence. The opinion obviously contradicts all known analogy; and is sustained only by that broken reed, *inexplicableness*.

The seeds of vegetables, when lodged beneath that thin stratum of earth, within which they germinate, have no apparent tendency to decay; but continue to possess all their vegetative power through an indefinite number of centuries. When the existing forest is cut down, and its seeds are destroyed by cultivation, those which were shed by a more ancient growth, being thrown up by the plough within the limits of this stratum, spring up in their turn; and cover the surface with trees of a new kind. The following facts will throw some light on this subject.

A field, about five miles from Northampton, on an eminence called Rail Hill, was cultivated about a century ago. The growth here, and in all the surrounding region, was wholly oak, chestnut, &c. As the field belonged to my grandfather, I had the best opportunity

of learning its history. It contained about five acres, in the form of an irregular parallelogram. As the savages rendered the cultivation dangerous, it was given up. On the ground there sprang up a grove of white pines, covering the field, and retaining its figure exactly. So far as I remember, there was not in it a single oak or chestnut tree. Pines were as thick as they could conveniently grow; and when I first saw them, about the year 1760, had attained a considerable size. When I last saw them, more than twenty years afterwards, they were large trees; yet there was not a single pine, whose seeds were, or, probably, had for ages been, sufficiently near to have been planted on the spot. The fact that these white pines covered this field exactly, so as to preserve both its extent and figure, and that there was none in the neighborhood, are decisive proofs that cultivation brought up the seeds of a former forest within the limits of vegetation, and gave them an opportunity to germinate. The regularity and limits of the process are entirely inconsistent with the doctrine of equivocal generation.

A respectable farmer in Guilford informed me, some years since, that 30 years before the event, to which I principally refer in this paragraph, took place, his father, while reaping a field of wheat, found a quantity of chess; which he directed his reapers to reap also, and bind in bundles, to be carried home for fodder. On the day when the wheat was carried home it was inconvenient to carry the chess: it was, therefore, thrown upon a bank, or headland. The following night it was drenched with rain; and was finally left to rot upon the place. Thirty years after this fact, the field having come by his father's death into the possession of my informant, it became necessary to make a new fence between that, and another bordering upon it; but as a considerable number of bushes had grown up upon the headlands, on both sides; he concluded to remove the fence, and break up these headlands. The ground was accordingly cleared, and ploughed; and on the spot where the chess had been thrown, there sprang up a new crop of chess as evenly spread, as if it had been sown by a skillful hand.

The Hon. Judge Reeve, of Litchfield, told me some years ago, that a farmer of his acquaintance having sown turnips, and suffered some of them to remain on a field, they produced seed the following year, which was scattered on the ground. For 25 years afterwards; i. e. to the time, when the fact was mentioned to me; whenever this field was ploughed, turnips in considerable numbers sprang up in this spot. Mr. Parker, an English gentleman from Yorkshire, who came some years since to the U. States, as the Agent from the merchants of England to the Government of this country, informed me, that a tract of marshy ground on the Eastern coast of England had, some years before, been purchased by several gentlemen and drained. On the earth, which was thrown out of the ditches, cut through it, there sprang up a great quantity of white mustard. As this plant had not been known to grow any where in the vicinity, within the remembrance of any living man, its appearance excited much curiosity. After many schemes to account for it had been proposed, and rejected, it was found that, 200 years before, white mustard had been extensively cultivated on the same spot by a colony of Dutch settlers.

I could easily add other instances to these; a number of which have fallen under my own observation; but it must be unnecessary. If seeds will continue possessed of vegetative life for twenty years, they may, unquestionably, continue possessed of it 200, 2000, or 20,000. There can, therefore, be no difficulty in assigning the cause of any phenomenon like that, which gave birth to this discussion.

The Shakers.—It has been decided in Kentucky, that the law which authorizes the imposing fines by a court martial, on the Shakers, for not attending ordinary musters, is unconstitutional and void, as the religious tenets of that society forbid them bearing arms; and the property seized by the sheriff for such fines was restored.

The law of that state increasing the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, from five pounds to fifty dollars, has also been declared unconstitutional, because it deprived the party of trial by jury; and in consequence of this decision, the law was amended so as to provide for a jury trial before a justice of the peace.

National Intelligencer.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

We have received by the Alcipe London papers of the morning of May 20th. Mr. Lushington had notified the House of Commons that he should on the 20th move for a committee on the duties upon the importation of certain articles into the British colonies of North America and the West Indies.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The French papers of Friday 17th have arrived. The elections to the Chambers absorb every other interest in France. From the organization of the Electoral College of Paris, we have reason to infer that the left side will obtain the ascendant. Among the candidates is M. Ternaux, the great manufacturer. Paris being the residence of the agent of government, and the focus of ministerial influence, the result of its elections, if favorable to the liberal party, may be regarded as the general feeling of France on the late proceeding of the Executive.

PARIS, MAY 17.

The Pope is said, in a letter from Rome, of April 21st, to be in a declining state. He fell from mere weakness on entering his chamber, after holding the last consistory.

From the uncertain state of the negotiations between Turkey and Russia, the diplomatic communications between St. Petersburg and Paris are watched with great anxiety. An extraordinary courier arrived here two days since, from St. Petersburg, with despatches.

From a Liverpool Paper.

At the late town meeting respecting pauperism, the great number of public houses was referred to as one great cause of this growing evil; they are stated to amount to 1275 in this town. It appears from the Parliamentary Return of the last Session, that the whole number of licences for ale and spirits in Great Britain was 45,670, which, taking the population at 13,000,000, would make one public house to every 300 individuals, or to every 52 houses in the kingdom. In Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and other large towns, the proportions are not much different. They are as follow:—

LICENCES. POPULATION.	
In Manchester and Salford	358 120,000
In Birmingham	401 90,000
In Bristol	420 100,000
In Liverpool	1275 110,000

Dr. Willan, in his Report on Diseases, &c. says, "on comparing my own observations with the Bills of Mortality, I am convinced that considerably more than one eighth of all the deaths which take place in persons above 20 years of age, happen prematurely through excess in drinking spirits."

DOMESTIC.

AWFUL WARNING.

NATCHEZ, JUNE 1.—On the evening of the 25th ult. a man by the name of William Clark, from Pittsburgh, and late of Baton Rouge, was killed by a stroke of lightning, on the bluff, in front of this city, while standing under a tree for shelter. This unhappy man had just been indulging in the most extreme profanity, insulting the Majesty of Heaven in terms of wanton malignity, and amongst other dreadful expressions, had just expressed a wish that the Almighty God would send a flash of lightning from Heaven to strike him to death. The thunder at this moment was raving, and the lightning flashing through the heavens in the most appalling and terrific manner, and in a few moments the boasting tongue which breathed anathemas against its Maker, and the eye that had braved the venging flash, lay stilled and closed in death. He lay a scathed and withered corpse on the blackened earth; and his soul was wafted on the red wing of the tempest, to plead for mercy at the tribunal of that Deity so lately outraged and defied. How weak and how wicked are the idle denunciations of man; to revile, outrage his fellow man, is wicked; to revile, to outrage and to defy his Creator, is horrible!!

NORFOLK, JULY 1.

Daring attempt at Robbery, and death of the Robber.

Mr. James W. Langley, a gentleman who is a native of this place, but who at present resides in Plymouth, (N. C.) informs, that on his way here, on Thursday last, about sunset, in Gates county, (N. C.) about 36 miles probably from Suffolk, and in a rather solitary road about three miles from any house, while leisurely riding along reclining in his chair, his horse was suddenly stopped by a stout negro fellow apparently six feet high, remarkably fat in the face, and probably 36 or 37 years of age, who immediately ordered Mr. L. to give up his money or he would take his life—at the same time brandishing a long two-edged knife and approaching Mr. L. who continued to keep his seat in the chair. Mr. L. at first told the fellow that his trunk contained all his money, which he might take; but the fellow immediately replied that he "lied," for he knew he had other money; but proceeded to unlash

the trunk from the rear of the chair. While he was busied in taking off the trunk, from the threats he continued to use, Mr. L. found it prudent to take out a bundle of notes which he had in his pocket and hand it to him, requesting him to open them and tell him the amount, for he intended to publish the circumstance as soon as he reached Norfolk, which the fellow said he was welcome to do, and to say that his name was *Pomp*. While the fellow was in the act of overhauling the notes, Mr. L. being all the time armed, (of which, however, the robber had no suspicion) drew a pistol from under his coat behind, and shot him dead—the contents of the pistol, consisting of 18 buck shot, passing through his side, under the short ribs and out near the spine. To confirm his death, however, Mr. L. dismounted and gave him a blow or two on the forehead with the butt of his pistol, secured his trunk again in the rear of his chair, repossessed himself of his money which *Pomp* had taken from him, and drove on. At a distance of about 2 1/2 miles from the place he met a couple of men on foot, to whom he communicated the circumstances in part, but he did not care to relate all the particulars until he reached Suffolk, lest he should be detained; which would have been a great detriment to him, he being anxious to get to this place.

Mr. L. understood at a house at which he stopped the night previous to this rencontre, that some countrymen, who were returning from market, had been robbed at the same spot by three runaway negroes, which circumstance put Mr. Langley more fully on his guard, and gave him an opportunity of displaying that presence of mind which so completely defeated the object of the robber, and to which he was probably indebted for the salvation of his own life and property.

[Herald.

[The last Edenton Gazette, from several circumstances, doubts the truth of the above narrative; but no "gentleman," we should suppose, would publicly lend his name to give currency to so despicable a falsehood. It would be a most ungentlemanly and wretched manoeuvre to obtain a most unenviable celebrity.]—E. S. C. A.

CHARLESTON, JULY 2.

Melancholy Accident.—A lady of this city and a maid servant, while bathing on Sunday night at Sullivan's Island, were unfortunately drowned—getting into deeper water than they imagined. The body of the lady was recovered a short time afterwards, and great but ineffectual exertions were made to restore her; all means in the power of those present were unfortunately used in vain. The body of the servant was found yesterday. —*Courier.*

UTICA, N. Y. JULY 2.

Col. Brady, of 2d U. S. Infantry, with 280 fine soldiers, have arrived at Buffalo, and are waiting the return of the steamboat to take them to the new post about to be established at the falls of St. Mary, at the outlet of Lake Superior. This destination of one of the battalions of the 2d regiment, is a most judicious measure on the part of our government. It will give security to an extensive frontier heretofore unprotected, and so completely insulated as to be, in the winter, when the navigation of the lakes is closed, entirely at the mercy of the savages. In addition to which, we learn that Maj. Barker, of the 3d U. S. Infantry, with a respectable detachment of that regiment, is to be immediately stationed at Sagana Bay, a place ultimately destined to be the seat of government of a state which will possess greater advantages than any inland state in the Union; having more than eight hundred miles of its frontiers washed by navigable waters—with a greater extent of territory than all New England—the quality of its lands second to none in the United States—the lakes and rivers which embrace it on three sides, abounding with the best fish that swim in fresh water—a healthy climate, and a choice of either New-York or New Orleans for their markets. There are already, formidable military posts at Mackinaw and Green Bay, and a small garrison at Chicago. This liberal and wise disposition of frontier protection, will encourage emigration into Michigan territory, and remunerate the general government by promoting the sale of their lands. Would the United States direct some of their eminent engineers to join the garrison at St. Mary's, after the necessary barracks and fortifications are completed, they might so employ the help which could be spared from the garrison, as in a few years to canal and lock around the falls, about three fourths of a mile, and open a passage for vessels into Lake Superior.

[Sentinel.

Ship Hannibal.—The steam boat Nautilus will take the passengers and visitors, this morning, on board the Hannibal, now at the Narrows, bound to Liverpool. We have never seen any thing more costly and magnificent than the cabin ornaments of the H. The state rooms are spacious, and the whole formed, either of mahogany, or those elegant woods, maple, cherry, &c. which are capable of a high and beautiful polish. The bannisters, leading from the deck to the great cabin, are of massive brass, bearing a polish like gold;

a brass seat, highly ornamented, is at the head of the cabin; and the rudder, and two other conductors, passing through the cabin, near the windows, are encased in rich brass columns. The curtains to the state rooms are of crimson damask; and festoons of damask, with blue silk fringe and tassels, are tastefully carried round the cabin windows, supported at each end by large anchors of rich burnished gold; and the corners are also held up by golden tridents. Rich Brussels carpets, highly coloured landscapes, and other ornaments, give a splendid appearance to the ship. She was built and thus completed by our worthy fellow citizen John Flack, and is supposed to have cost \$40,000.—*N. York paper.*

The Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette, in commenting on Mr. Jefferson's second letter in reply to the "Native of Virginia," thus concludes:

"Mr. Jefferson is now, we believe, in his 78th year—perhaps older. For several years past, he has not meddled with politics, but has been chiefly occupied with the improvement of the system of public education in his native state—a noble and most valuable purpose: his leisure has been employed either in abstruse and elevated studies, creditable to the scientific character of his country, or in exercising a munificent and elegant hospitality, extended with equal kindness and grace to his old political enemies and to strangers of every nation. Whoever is acquainted with American History, must know how much he contributed to the accomplishment of our national independence—with what ability and repute he served the republic in the most critical circumstances, before the time when the distinctions of Federalist and Democrat were established—and how largely he added to the intellectual honours of the American name, by his writings and scientific merits.

"These are considerations which, joined to that of his great age—a congenial and irresistible one to every feeling heart—would seem of a nature to render any intrusion upon his tranquility odious to all generous minds, and doubly odious the truthless attempt to involve him and the country in the disgrace implied in the charges of the 'Native of Virginia,' were those charges to remain even undetermined in public opinion, as to their truth or falsehood. It was Mr. Fox, we believe, who said in the British House of Commons 'It is neither wise nor noble to keep up animosities forever. It is neither just nor candid to keep up animosity when the cause of it is no more. It is not compatible with a generous nature to bear malice, or to live in ill will. Amicitia sempiterna, inimicitia placabiles—Eternal friendship, placable enmities.'"

"Franklin, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, all the names in fact, which form the halo of the American name abroad, would be shorn of their beams and blackened for all time, by the labors of inveterate party rancor and personal enmity, did not history and the calm judgment of a new generation, after party contests have ceased, treat those labors with the distrust or the contempt which they deserve. Oblivion or scorn is their destiny: admiration and glory, the lot of what they are vainly employed to destroy."

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

If one half of the news lately received from Turkey be true, there will be no necessity for the interference of Russia to expel the Mussulmen from Europe; their empire will be ruined by the arms of the Greeks alone. Thessaly and Macedonia are, from their position and their population, of the greatest importance to Turkey, and an union of these provinces with the people of Morea and its neighbourhood will go far to effect a complete emancipation of the whole country from the sway of the Turks. Our last accounts speak, confidently, as to the truth of insurrectionary movements in those quarters; as also of the defection of some of the largest and richest of the islands in the Archipelago.

Supposing these statements to be true, the whole population of the islands will be raised against the present masters. An accession of so much weight would give an entire superiority, on the sea, to the Greeks, while a complete facility would be secured to furnish the people of the interior with arms and supplies, from the sea ports that are every where to be found on the coast.

When the islands and the ports are once fairly in the hands of the Greeks the resources of the Turks will be so narrowed, and the war will be so harassing to them and their alarms will be so perpetual, that they will be thrown into a state of distraction, and be able to act no where with effect.

The position of Thessaly, placed between the country immediately touching Constantinople and the Morea, completely isolates the latter, and in a state of alliance will secure it from any attacks.—Thessaly is also a country admirably fitted for defensive war, being filled with defiles and passes, and covered with mountains that present excellent military positions. A successful movement in that country would immediately put the important

ports on its coast into the hands of the Greeks, and the fall of all the northern islands of the Archipelago would be certain. Macedonia would doubtless not in the common cause; and supposing such events to happen, the Turkish dominion in Europe would be divided, by a hostile line between its extreme eastern section and its possessions on the Adriatic and the Danube.

The gain of such advantages would enable the Greeks to organize, at leisure, a system of Government and to give a connection and a momentum to the common efforts that would tend to the most valuable consequences. An acquisition of means would open to them all the necessities for war and the indirect support of all the people of Europe.

It is necessary for the balance of power in Europe and for the security of its nations, that Greece should be independent of any of its present monarchs. Neither Austria nor Russia can hold it without raising the well founded fears of other powers. But Greece, independent in herself, is all important to the world, whether regarded morally or politically, and the wishes of mankind are for her.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1822.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EMILY, THE INDIAN PRINCESS.

Messrs. Editors: I have read with a good deal of amusement, the remarks translated from the Augusta Chronicle into the Western Carolinian of the 2d inst. relative to Emily, or Milly, the daughter of the Indian Chief Francis, or Hillshajo. In the absence of the gentleman who furnished you with the account as first published in your paper, I beg leave to make a few remarks upon the subject; and on his return, he can add to them, if he thinks proper.

The Georgians, it would seem, have not yet forgiven the Indians, either for their unaccommodating presumption in fighting and beating them, when attacked, or for uttering that mortifying and contemptuous sentiment, that they (the Indians) had not intended to go to war with the White People, they only wished and expected to fight the Georgians; and that if the White people, and Gen. Jackson had not interfered in the quarrel, they would have easily beaten Gen. Floyd and the Georgians.

The poor Indians have no newspapers to chronicle their wrongs and extol their exploits,—and hence the Georgians had the advantage in every skirmish; and red men in buckram appeared and were demolished with incredible facility. But the Indians might with great propriety have said to their antagonists, as the Lion is stated in the fable, to have remarked to the clown who exhibited to him the picture of a man astride of a subdued Lion:—But, said the Lion, that picture was drawn by a man, and he placed the parties as best pleased himself; had a Lion made it, the representation would have been different.

It is to be lamented that such feelings, in a majority of the people in any country, should become so ascendant as to repress and stifle any attempt to publish any fact which would be honorable to an adversary. When, for instance, the public sentiment in West-Tennessee was in favor of exterminating the Indians, old and young, male and female, and all who reprobated this sentiment were viewed as almost equally hostile with the Indians, who would incur the censure of relating any circumstance honorable to or exculpatory of the Indians? It is in this way, perhaps, that we are to account for the fact, that many enormities practised upon this unfortunate people, and much injustice done them, have never been generally known beyond the frontier settlements. Travel through Georgia and Tennessee, and you will find many, who will at once aver, that our wars with the Indians originated in lawless acts of their lawless frontiersmen. Travel in Kentucky, and you will hear, that of all the men who distinguished themselves during the late war, for enterprise, address and bravery, Tecumseh was the most entitled to admiration. Yet when this chieftain fell, in what manner was his death announced by the newspapers of Kentucky?

The blood thirsty barbarian Tecumseh, has fallen! and the brave and patriotic Kentuckians had the pleasure of cutting razor strops out of his back.

But to return to the story of Emily or Milly Francis. The story, as first published by you, was in all material points the same as related to him who sent it you, by a gentleman of some eminence at the bar in Tennessee,—a relation of the Prophet Francis,—and afterwards confirmed by information obtained much nearer the place where the circumstances were stated to have taken place. He himself certainly believed what he heard so related and confirmed; and had probably no reason to doubt the truth of the statement. The story may have been embellished, in some particulars,—to make it appear the more interesting,—it was

not written as history: but in all material points, it came to him with every appearance of being a true story. A circumstance strongly corroborating the account given by "An Observer," is the one you have noticed, viz: that the story is related by an English traveller, not materially differing from his.

Information derived from so many different sources, coinciding in all material circumstances, stated from such different quarters, and by men who had neither sympathies nor prejudices to gratify, and had only picked up in their travels an interesting circumstance, may probably be thought entitled at least to as much credence as the straggling report of some one, who is of the opinion, that "nature made her form as uninviting as any other squaw." Or, in other words, that all women, who have the ill luck not to be Georgians, but Indians, or squaws, are therefore ugly, or at least "uninviting;" that, "as her father was three quarters white, her complexion was of a muddy color, having spots of copper running into spots of yellow and black"—or, in other words, that the Georgian and Muscogee blood don't mix well, but by spots;—and truly if crossing or intermingling their different bloods is productive of such effects, Mr. Crawford's plan of encouraging intermarriages of the sort (to which neither party have seemed very averse) was at least not a very tasty or "inviting" one; and, that as an embellishment to all her charms, she was entitled to the credit of making the ingenious discovery, that as rum was scarce, it would be more profitable to sell the prisoner for that article, than to put him to death—a circumstance which had eluded the discovery of the most discerning chiefs.

After all, however, it is a matter of little importance which story is the correct one,—except, perhaps, to Milly, if she should become a widow again. She may have been "uninviting in her form,"—tho' it appears that some of the soldiers did not think so, (not Georgians, I suppose,) as the account states that "she had become quite a favorite with the soldiers;" she may not, in the salvation of the prisoner, have been so much actuated by love and humanity, as by an appetite for rum; she may have been no Lucretia in chastity, and possessed of no noble sentiment; but, for my part, I shall believe none of these things, until I see better proof than has been yet advanced.

A.
Lincoln Co. July 8, 1822.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the Hon. JOHN STANLY.
No. III.

I propose to review your calculations in this number and so conclude my observations at this time. And here I beg leave to attend to the final result as stated by you, and show the inaccuracy of your reasoning, before I attempt the fallacy of your calculations. You arrive by a comparison of your three methods of computation, to this result,—that the East would be entitled to 62 and the West to 61 members, and obviously wish us to understand, that by so doing you have shown that if there be any inequality of representation to be remedied by amending the constitution, that it would operate in favor of the East. You seem to have forgotten that there are 36 counties to the East of your supposed central line, and only 26 to the West, giving at present a surplus to the East of 20 members; and taking even your own statements, showing that this is 19 members more than any view entitled them to. But what reason is there to depart from the federal proportions, which you eulogize so forcibly, and by which the Western part of the state is entitled to 25 more members than the East, which is more than half of the number the East is entitled to? If to those you add 20 members that the East (according to your division) sends at this time more than the West, you will find the Eastern representation reduced to 45, and the same number added to the West! A number almost equal to that which would be retained by the East, and proving, from your own tables, the position laid down by some of the advocates of the propositions, that but little more than one-third of the state gives law to the whole. Apply the same touch-stone of truth to your calculations founded on wealth alone, and you will find that even on that basis the representation of the East would be reduced from its present overwhelming majority to a mere trifle. You made no calculations bottomed on free white population alone; but you take care to calculate slaves at least twice, first as property, and next as persons.

I have taken the liberty to add Columbus county to the East, to make out the 36 counties. Something might be said on the subject of equalizing the counties East and West, by cutting off parts of the large counties and adding to the small ones. But by what process can we proceed, that will make the eastern counties as large as the western, if the line you have laid down is a correct one? If 26 counties cover as much land as 36, I would fear know the rule that would, by equalizing them among themselves, make them equal when compared western to eastern? And how is Rowan county to be reduced, when every county that adjoins it is larger than the medium size of

western counties, with the exception, perhaps, of Cabarrus? Having then plainly shown that the plan of equalizing the counties is a plan that appears to me to have failed, I beg leave to say, in plain, air, very respectfully, yours,

A FARMER.

CURRY ESCAPED!

We received by last mail a letter from Asheville, Buncombe county, informing us of the escape of Curry, whose crimes have rendered him but too notorious in this part of the country. The following is an extract:

Asheville, July 12, 1822.

"Two negroes escaped from the jail in this place last night, one of which was taken to-day, the other fellow as yet remains untaken; and this night, about dusk or dark, in the space of five minutes, escaped from the same jail the famous Nelson Curry, who some time ago was imprisoned in the jail in Salisbury, and from thence was removed to the jail in Buncombe. The conjecture now is, that they all have made their escape by reason of false keys, through the ingenuity of Curry's wife. I presume the description of Curry is well known with you, and think it would be a favor done the public, if you would give a description of the villain Curry in your paper, and a request that he should be apprehended—as a proclamation will soon issue."

We are not able to give a description of Curry; and he is probably too well known in this part of the state to render it necessary. It is likely he will make for the south or south-west; as he will hardly remain in this quarter, unless his desperate character should impel him to execute some deadly purpose of revenge. His escape bodes no good to society.

EXECUTION.

DARBY, a black fellow, convicted at the late term of the Superior Court for Cabarrus county, of a rape on the body of a white girl, between 12 and 13 years of age, was executed, pursuant to sentence, at Concord on Tuesday last. His deportment was very proper; and he died, protesting his innocence of the crime for which he suffered. The concourse of people was immense, it being the first execution that has ever taken place in Cabarrus, although it has been a separate county for nearly 30 years.

LANGDON CHRYES, President of the U. S. Bank, has announced his intention of retiring from office, at the close of his present term. His determination to retire, he says, "is fixed and unchangeable."

We are authorized to state, that Capt. WILLIAM PHILLIPS is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

AMERICA.

FROM AN EUROPEAN EYE.

Sismondi, the author of the History of the Italian Republics, of a History of the Literature of Southern Europe, and of various tracts on Political Economy, all of great excellence and established reputation; who has been proclaimed by the Edinburgh Review to be the first historian of the age, and is considered by the French Institute as one of its most brilliant and able members, has published in the March number of the Paris Journal, called La Revue Encyclopedique, a copious article upon Miss Wright's Views of Society and Manners in America. He dwells with great delight upon the picture which the fair author has drawn of these States; contemplates every thing on this side of the water with the kindest eye and the most liberal spirit, and pursues a strong comparison between American well-being and tranquillity on the one hand, and the miseries and disorders of Europe on the other. The language, sentiments, and anticipations, of the illustrious historian, whom we should not hesitate to place at the head of the literati of France, form a remarkable contrast to all that we have seen from the pen of the British reviewers and politicians generally, respecting the American people and their institutions. From a British statesman and scholar of the principles and disposition of Sir James Mackintosh, the friend of Sismondi, we might expect a similar train of ideas and freedom of testimony, but from none other of the same rank, whether whig or tory, who is now within our recollection. We could wish to present our readers with the whole of Mr. Sismondi's review; it is, however, too long for the room which we have to spare, and we must, therefore, confine ourselves to a few extracts. What he has said of America ought not to remain entirely unknown to Americans. In Europe it carries with it the highest authority.—National Gazette.

"In the midst of the animosity of the parties which divide our old Europe, in the midst of the political passions which the convulsions of more than thirty years have excited in all her divisions, a general gloom overspreads our ancient continent. The evil cannot be denied, although we may not agree touching its causes. Factions, with their opposite opinions, are always ready to accuse their adversaries of

the persecutions which one portion of society experience, and the insecurity felt by the other. The evil, I say, is every where before our eyes: here, we have seen a crowd of estimable men consigned to prison; there, military commissions pursuing dispersed guerilla parties—the secret proceedings of the Italian tribunals have covered Europe with fugitives, and the ordinances of Germany, extinguish the ancient glory of her Universities. In Ireland, the insurrections of the peasantry from famine, are suppressed by the executioner. In the East, Turkey and Greece exhibit a scene of horror—the writhings of an agony which cannot be contemplated without shuddering."

"When the present is so melancholy, when the future so dark, one finds an ineffable repose of mind and heart in looking towards a new world; where all is full of happiness and hope—towards a new world where twenty-two republics, free from the trammels which shackle us, from the obstacles and doubts which arrest us in all our projects of public good, advance gloriously in the career of human perfection and universal prosperity. Among them, labor is always in demand, and well paid: there, he who toils, lives in plenty and reaps the fruits of his exertion; while in Europe, whoever contributes by the labour of his hands to the creation of wealth, is almost certain not to share in its advantages. All inventions and discoveries in America go to the benefit of every class; which is not the case with us—all, there, have some leisure for recreation and instruction—all read and write and take an interest in public affairs—all may marry early, and look without alarm upon the increase of their families."

"This prosperous condition of the laboring classes it is, that makes of free America a world which no longer resembles ours. It has given dignity to the people, who do not sell their services to each other, but exchange labor and talent; it has placed them above the grosser vices, into which the multitude in Europe plunge, in order perhaps to blunt the sense of their wretchedness; it attaches them to a country which they know well, to a government which they comprehend, and over which they are worthy to exert an influence—it prevents those popular commotions, those violent tumults, to which the ignorance and abjectness of the people of Europe naturally lead—it maintains between them and the other classes of society that deep feeling of equality, which is founded there upon reality, while with us it is but a fiction of the laws."

"It would be a mistake indeed to suppose that the prosperity of America is owing to her liberty alone—merely to the form of their government. She has great and fruitful advantages in her youth as a nation—that immense and fertile territory yet to be peopled. But if liberty has not alone produced the felicity of her condition, it alone assures her the harvest of good fortune—it alone has given her a spring and impulse without example throughout the world. The other parts of the American continent enjoy the same natural advantages as the United States; the greater part of the Spanish and Portuguese provinces is much more highly gifted—but the rapid increase of population, universal comfort, the increase of morality and of knowledge, the boundless diffusion of happiness, are traits seen only in the twenty-two Anglo-American republics. The Canadians remain poor and lazy—ignorant and loyal; the Louisianians were still farther behind; but thirteen or fourteen years of connexion with free America, have communicated a new vigor to Louisiana, and that territory so long oppressed, is now one of the most flourishing parts of the Union."

"How, indeed, could a government like that of America, fail to secure the prosperity of the nation obedient to it? It has refuted the predictions of all our speculative politicians, who reasoned from imperfect experiments in other quarters; it has surpassed even the expectations of all those who take an interest in the preservation of the dignity of man and the progress of freedom and morals. The United States of America have demonstrated that a government may be simply and solely the expression of the national will, without hereditary power or prerogative, without aristocracy, without a balance of privileges, and that, though entirely without the nomination of the people, it is not, on that account, the more tempestuous, nor the less scrupulous in respecting all rights. The legislators of Europe have sought to maintain an exact equilibrium between the partisans of monarchical authority, who have consecrated their affections to the hereditary representative of the nation; men powerful by their titles and their wealth, with all the vassal train of aristocracy; new men and new interests, with the whole mass of the people. The legislators of America have discarded all such distinctions—they have con-founded politically all individuals and classes—they have suppressed all balancing; and general factions and parties are going out as it were, instead of increasing in strength and animosity. America is not a Democracy; but a great representative Republic, which embraces twenty-two others of the same nature. Some writers, while they conceded that popular and federative governments might aim at doing right, contended, however, that

they must be always weak, always incapable of struggling with political difficulties. Nevertheless, we have seen the Americans, in their last war, recover from their first defeats, full of courage and confidence; display unexpected resources, repel gloriously the armaments of the most powerful of empires, and conquer an honorable peace with the arms of citizens, opposed to veteran soldiers."



MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday, the 18th inst. Mr. Benjamin F. Cowan, to Miss Elizabeth Cowan. In Washington, N. C. on the evening of the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. O. FREEMAN, of this place, Dr. David C. Freeman, to Miss Emily W. Telfair, daughter of Dr. A. Telfair, all of the former place.

In this county, on Thursday, the 11th of July, by W. Johnston, Esq. Mr. Michael Brown, to Miss Susanna Smith.



DIED.

In this county, on the 5th instant, Mr. Robert Stuart, aged about 59.

Murphey's Reports, Vol. I.

JUST published by Joseph Gales, Raleigh. Price \$5. Orders for the above works will be supplied by WM. H. YOUNG.

Iredell Bible Society.

THE officers, members, and friends, of the Iredell County Bible Society, auxiliary to the A. B. S. are hereby notified, that their first annual meeting will be at Statesville, on Monday, the 5th of August. It is expected that either the Rev. Dr. M. Rec, or the Rev. Mr. Gould, will deliver a sermon at 12 o'clock, and it is hoped there will be a general and punctual attendance from all parts of the county. MUSSENDEN MATTHEWS, Pres't. Statesville, July 11, 1822.—2wt'12

Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail in this place, two negroes, who call themselves Charles & James, or James Dill. The first mentioned says he belongs to Dr. Tarborough, living in the state of Georgia; was purchased by him in Dorset county, Maryland, and left him at Tiger river, in South Carolina, on his return to Georgia. Said boy Charles is about 35 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high, stoutly formed. James Dill a very likely man, about five feet eight inches high, rather of a slender form, supposed to be about 25 years of age; says he belongs to Wm. Yates, of Alabama; was purchased by him in Kent county, Delaware, and left him in company with Charles and two others, (belonging one of each to himself and Tarborough,) at the above named Tiger river. The last mentioned two succeeded in making their escape, although in company with Charles and James at the time they were taken. ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, Jailor. Statesville, N. C. July 14, 1822.—2wt'12

Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail in Burke county, N. C. a negro man, who first called himself Sam, and said he was the property of Maj. John Cummings, of Washington, in Geo. but on further examination, he reports his name to be Jim, and says he belongs to Samuel Mills, of York District, S. C. He appears to be about 39 or 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, light made, is active, and speaks with a good deal of boldness. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor. July 13, 1822.—3wt'13

Valuable Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of a decree of the worshipful Court of Equity of said county, I will sell at the Court-house in Statesville, on Thursday, the 22d day of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville; on one of which is that well known stand for business, which was long occupied by the late Capt. Hart, as a house of entertainment—there is a good dwelling-house and other convenient houses for the accommodation of any one desirous of settling in the place: And one tract of woodland, containing 180 acres, on the waters of fourth creek, within half a mile of Statesville. All this property belongs to the estate of James Hart, deceased.—Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, a tract of land containing 272 acres, lying on third creek, about two miles from Statesville, on which is a good dwelling-house and other improvements, belonging to the estate of Jas. H. Hart, dec'd.

The terms of sale are one, two, and three years credit, purchasers giving bond and approved security. ROBT. SIMONTON, Cmr. Statesville, June 10, 1822.—5wt'14

N. E. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, on a credit of twelve months, two likely Negroes—a fellow and boy, by the administrator of James H. Hart's estate.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the North Yadin, from the farm of Thos. P. Ives, on Wednesday, the 10th of July, a negro man named DENNIS, about forty years old, about 6 feet two or three inches high, with some grey hairs in his head and whiskers; is stout made, bow-legged, and defective in his fore teeth, and has large feet. He is an artful, sensible fellow, and probably will endeavor to pass for a free man. He was born and raised in Southampton, Va. and was sold in the town of Newbern to Edward Graham, Esq. and from him to William Tripp, and from Tripp to the subscriber. Whoever will confine him in any jail in the state, will be entitled to the above reward. JNO. B. GOOD.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.—SCOTT.



FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
THE HAUNCH OF VENISON.

At Number One dwelt captain Drew,
George Benson dwelt at Number Two:
(The street we'll not now mention)
The latter stunn'd the King's Bench bar,
The former, being lam'd in war,
Sung small upon a pension.

Tom Blewit knew them both—than he
None deeper in the mystery
Of culinary knowledge;
From Turtle soup to Stilton cheese,
Apt student, taking his degrees
In Mrs. Rundell's College.

Benson to dine invited Tom:
Proud of an invitation from
A host who "spread" so nicely,
Tom answered, ere the ink was dry,
"Extremely happy—come on Fri-
Day next, at six precisely."

Blewit, with expectation fraught,
Drove up at six, each savoury thought
Ideal turbot rich in:
But, ere he reached the winning post,
He saw a Haunch of Venison roast
Down in the next door kitchen.

Hey! Zounds! what this? a haunch at Drew's!
I must drop in—I can't refuse;
To pass were downright treason:
To eat Ned Benson's not quite staunch;
But the provocative—a haunch!
Zounds! it's the first this season!

"Venison, thou'rt mine! I'll talk no more—"
Then rapping thrice at Benson's door,
"John, I'm in such a hurry!"
Do tell your master that my aunt
Is paralytic, quite aslant,
I must be off for Surry."

Now Tom at next door makes a din—
"Is Captain Drew at home?"—"Walk in!"
"Drew, how d'ye do?"—"What! Blewit?"
"Yes, I—your've asked me many a day,
To drop in, in a quiet way,
So now I'm come to do it."

"I am very glad you have," said Drew,
"I've nothing but an Irish stew—"
Quoth Tom (aside) "No matter,
'Twon't do—my stomach's up to that,
'Twill lie by, till the lucid fat
Comes quivering on the platter."

"You see your dinner, Tom," Drew cried,
"No, but I don't though," Tom replied:
"I amok'd below,"—"What?"—"Venison—
A haunch!"—"Oh! true, it is not mine;
My neighbor has some friends to dine—"
"Your neighbor! who?"—"George Benson."

"His chimney smoked; the scene to change,
I let him have my kitchen range,
While his was newly polished:
The Venison you observed below,
Went home just half an hour ago;
I guess it's now demolished."

"Tom, why that look of doubtful dread?
Come, help yourself to salt and bread;
Don't sit with hands and knees up;
But dine, for once, off Irish stew,
And read the 'Dog and Shadow' through,
When next you open 'Esop.'"

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

OLD ENGLISH.

Wickliff's translation of the *Prologus*.
Our common version of the Bible was made
in the reign of James the First. The earliest
English translation was Wickliff's, finished in
1381. Wickliff's translation of the *Prologus*
is considered an example of the best Eng-
lish style of that time—Wickliff's English, ob-
solete as the orthography is, is intelligible; and
this specimen serves to illustrate the change pro-
duced in our language in the two centuries,
which elapsed between the reigns of Richard II.
and James I. of England. *Nat. Intell.*

"A man twey sones; and the yonger
of hem seide to the fadir, 'Fadir,
geve me the porcioun of catel that fallith
to me;' and he departide to hem
the catel. And not after many dayes,
whanne alle thingis weren gederid to-
gider, the yonger sone went forth in
a pilgrimage into a fer cuntre, and
ther he wastide his goodis in lyvinge
lecherously. And after that he hadde
endit alle thingis a strong hungur was
made in that cuntre, and he bigan to
haue nede. And he went and drough
him at con of the cutesynes of that
cuntre, and he sent him into his toun,
to feed swyn. And he couiteide to
fille his wombe of the coddis that the
hoggis eten and no man gaf him.
And he turnede agen into himself, and
saide, 'How manye birid men in my
fadir's had plenty of looues, and I per-
ish here thourou hunger! I schal rise

up and go to my fadir and I schal seye
to him, fadir I haue synned into heune
and bifore thee, and now I am not wor-
thi to be clepid thi sone; make me as
oon thin birid men.' And he rose up
and came to his fadir; and whenne he
was yet afer, his fadir sigh him, and
was stirid by mersy, and he ran, and
fel on his necke, and kisseid him. And
the sone seide to him, 'Fadir, I haue
synned into heune and bifore thee, and
now I am not worthi to be clepid thi
sone.' And the fadir seide to his se-
ruantis, 'Swithe brynge ye forth the
first stole, and clothe ye him, and gyue
ye a ryng in his hond, and sehoon on
hise feet. And brynge ye a fat calf
and sleigh ye, and ete we and make
we feeste; for this my sone was deed,
and hath lyued agen, he perischide
and is founden.' And alle men bi-
gunne to eat. But his elder sone was
in the field; and whanne he cam, and
neighede to the hous, he herd a sym-
fonye and a croutle. And he clepide
oon of the seruantis, and axide what
these thingis weren. And he seide to
him, 'thi brother is comen, and thi fa-
thir slough a fat calf, for he ressey-
uede him safe.' And he was wrooth,
and wolde not come yn; therfor his
fathir gede out and bigan to preye him,
and seyde, 'lo so manye yeeris I serue
thee and I neuer brak thi command-
ment, and thou neuer gaue to me a kide
that I with my frendis schulde haue
etun. But afir this thi sone that hath
deuoured his substance with hooris,
cam, thou has slayn to him a fat calf.'
And he seide to him, 'sone thou art
euermore with me, and alle my thingis
be thine. But it bihofte to make feaste
and to haue joye, for this thi broth-
er was ded and lyude agen, he peris-
chide and is founden.'"

*Wickliff's Testament, Baber's edition, p. 76.

FROM THE BELLWAS FALLS INTELLIGENCER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

Related by an Old Soldier.

"Jonathan Riley, from Hartford,
Connecticut, was a sergeant in our re-
giment. He had served under Gen.
Amherst in the old French war, and
was with the provincials at the taking
of Havana. It was said that he was
dissipated when young, and addicted
to many bad habits, but when I knew
him, he was of a reading turn, very
sedate and religious. This man was
often selected for dangerous and trying
situations, and his uniform courage and
presence of mind ensured his success.
I have said he was of a reading turn;
every man in our regiment excepting
one could read and write, which is
more than can be said of other British
regiments. He was at length placed
on a recruiting station, and in a short
period enlisted a great number of men.
Among his recruits was Frank Lilly,
a boy about 16 years of age, a weak
and puny lad, who would not, perhaps,
have passed muster, were we not great-
ly in want of them. The soldiers
made this boy the butt of their ridi-
cule, and many a sorry joke was utter-
ed at his expense. They told him to
swear his legs, in other words to get
them insured. Yet there was some-
thing about him interesting, and at
times he discovered a spirit beyond
his years. To this boy, from some
unknown cause, Riley became greatly
attached, and seemed to pity him from
the bottom of his heart. Often on
our long and fatiguing marches, dying
almost from want, harassed incessant-
ly by the enemy, has Riley carried the
boy's knapsack for miles, and many a
crust for the poor wretch was saved
from his scanty allowance. But Frank
Lilly's resolution was once the cause
of saving a whole detachment. The
American army was encamped at Eliz-
abethtown. The soldiers stationed
about 4 miles from the main body, near
the bay that separates the continent
from Staten Island, forming an advance
picquet guard, were chosen from a
southern regiment, and were continu-
ally deserting. It was a post of some
danger, as the young ambitious British
officers, or experienced sergeants, of-
ten headed parties that approached the
shore in silence during the night and
attacked our outposts. Once they
succeeded in surprising and capturing
an officer and twenty men, without the
loss of a man on their part. General
Washington determined to relieve the
force near the bay, and our regiment
was the one from which the selection
was made. The arrangement of our
guard, as near as I can recollect, was
as follows: A body of 250 men were
stationed a short distance inland. In
advance of these were several outposts
consisting of an officer and thirty men
each. The sentinels were so near as

to meet in their rounds, and were re-
lieved every two hours. It chanced
one dark and windy night, that Lilly
and myself were sentinels on adjoining
posts. All the sentinels were direct-
ed to fire on the least alarm, and re-
treat to the guard, where we were to
make the best defence we could, until
supported by the detachment in our
rear. In front of me there was a
strip of woods, and the bay was so
that I could hear the dashing of the
waves. It was near midnight and oc-
casionally a star to be seen through the
flying clouds. The hours passed heav-
ily and cheerlessly away. In a pause
of the storm, as the wind died sudden-
ly away, and was heard only moaning at
a distance, I was startled by an unusual
noise in the woods before me. Again
I listened attentively, and imagined
that I heard the heavy tread of a body
of men, and the rattling of cartridge
boxes. As I met Lilly I informed
him of my suspicion. All had been
quiet in the rounds, but he would keep
good watch, and fire on the least alarm.
We separated, and I had marched but
a few rods, when I heard the follow-
ing conversation, "stand." The an-
swer was from a speaker rapidly ap-
proaching, and in a low constrained
voice. "Stand yourself and you shall
not be injured. If you fire you are a
dead man. If you remain where you
are you shall not be harmed. If you
move I will run you through."

Scarcely had he spoken, when I saw
the flash and heard the report of Lilly's
gun. I saw a black mass rapidly ad-
vancing, at which I fired, and with all
the sentinels retreated to the guard,
consisting of thirty men, commanded
by an ensign. An old barn had served
them for a guard house, and they bare-
ly had time to turn out, and parade in
the road as the British were getting
over a fence within six rods of us, to
the number of eighty as was supposed.
We fired upon them and retreated in
good order towards the detachment in
the rear. The enemy disappointed of
their expected prey, pushed us hard,
but we were soon reinforced, and they
in their turn were compelled to retreat,
and we followed them at their heels to
the boats.

We found, the next morning, that
poor Frank Lilly, after discharging his
musket, was followed so close by the
enemy that he was unable to get over
a fence, and he was run through by a
bayonet. It was apparent, however,
that there had been a violent struggle.
But in front of his post there was a
British non-commissioned officer, one
of the best formed men I ever saw,
shot directly through the body. He
died in great agonies, as the ground
was tore up by his hands, and he had
literally bitten the dust. We discov-
ered long traces of blood, but never
knew the extent of the enemy's loss.
Poor Riley took Lilly's death so much
to heart that he never afterwards was
the man he previously had been. He
became indifferent and neglected his
duty. There was something remark-
able in his death. He was tried for
his life, and sentenced to be shot.
During the trial and subsequently, he
discovered an indifference truly aston-
ishing. On the day of his execution,
the fatal cap was drawn over his eyes,
and he was caused to kneel in front of
the whole army. Twelve men were
detailed for the purpose of executing
him, but as a pardon had been granted
unknown to Riley, in consequence of
his age and services, they had no car-
tridges. The word "ready" was given,
and the cocking of the guns could be
distinctly heard. At the word "fire,"
Riley fell dead upon his face, when not
a gun had been discharged.

It was said that Frank Lilly was the
fruit of one of Riley's old love affairs
with a beautiful and unfortunate girl.
There was a sad story concerning her
fate, but I am old now and have for-
gotten it."

CORNISH ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is related by a late trav-
eller in Cornwall, Eng.

Sir—About three years ago, two
young farmers came to me, and, after
their accustomed obeisance, the fol-
lowing dialogue took place betwixt us:

Farmer—Your Reverence, zir, when
woul it be convenient for you to cum
and berry feyther?

Parson—Convenient to bury your
father! When did he die, then?

Farmer—Why, zir, about dree
months agone.

Parson—Dead three months since,
and I not know it; and not yet buried
—how is this?

Farmer—Why, zir, we had'nt time,
you may depend.

Parson—What, had no time to bury
your father?

Farmer—No, zir, 'twere harvest
time, and wee were busy, and hosses
and al.

Parson—How did you keep him
then?

Farmer—Why, zir, I do hope you'll
not be angry, but when feyther died,
mother put on a white shirt and set'en
up in chimmer,* and mother put a
knub of salt in his mouth, and a knub
or two in his eyes, and he kept very
well, for feyther was a main spare man.
So Maister Trewern, our taylor, comed
in t'other day, and he zays, "Well,
how's the master then?" "Oh, said
mother, he's up in chimmer," so Maister
Trewern went up in chimmer,
and went up close to feyther, he zeed-
'en dead, in his white shirt, and the
knub of salt in his mouth and eyes—
he were fritened and he geed'd a jump
back, and hitched his foot in a hole in
the planching,† which drowed'en down
and broke his arm, and so mother said
she woul'dn't keep feyther any longer,
and sent Will and I over to know
when woul be convenient for you to
cum, and berry feyther.

* Chamber.

† Floor.

LAWS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

As the barbarous custom of impris-
oning a debtor still continues under
the national and state governments, to
the great dishonor of both, and has
recently elicited much animadversion,
I send you the following extract from
the 24th article, 2d section, and 1st
book, of Diodorus Siculus, in which
he gives an account of some of the
civil laws of ancient Egypt:

"A creditor can take the property
of his debtors, to pay himself; but he
can never wrest their bodies on ac-
count of a debt. It is believed that
the property belongs to the individuals
who have inherited or acquired it, but
that the men belong to the nation, which
should alone have the disposition of
them for the purpose of war or peace.
It does not appear just that a soldier,
for example, who exposes his body to
the blows of the enemy, should, be-
sides, be subjected to the pursuit of a
creditor, and that the avarice of a sin-
gle citizen should prevail over the pub-
lic good."

Let us imitate the wise and humane
law givers of Egypt: give the credi-
tor the property, but protect the per-
son of the debtor from his wrath.

This will be done in a few years.
The signs of the times prognosticate
that glorious event.—*Boston Patriot.*

Religious.

The good make a better bargain,
and the bad a worse, than is usually
supposed; for the rewards of the one,
and the punishments of the other, not
unfrequently being on this side of the
grave; for vice has more martyrs than
virtue; and it often happens that men
suffer more to be lost, than to be sav-
ed. But admitting that the vicious
may happen to escape those tortures
of the body, which are so commonly
the wages of excess, and of that sin;
yet in that calm and constant sunshine
of the soul which illuminates the breast
of the good man, vice can have no com-
petition with virtue. "Our thoughts,"
says an eloquent divine, "like the wa-
ters of the sea, when exhaled towards
heaven, will lose all their bitterness
and saltiness, and sweeten into an amia-
ble humanity, until they descend in
gentle showers of love and kindness
upon our fellow-men."

HOLINESS.

A more sublime motive cannot be
assigned why we should be holy than
because "the Lord our God is holy." Men
of the world have no objection
to the terms virtue, morality, integrity,
rectitude, but they associate something
overacted, not to say hypocritical, with
the term holiness, and neither use it in
a good sense when applied to others,
nor would wish to have it applied to
themselves, but make it over, with a
little suspicion, and not a little deris-
ion, to puritans and enthusiasts.

This suspected epithet however is
surely rescued from every injurious
association, if we consider it the cho-
sen attribute of the Most High. We
do not presume to apply the terms vir-
tue, probity, morality, to God, but we
ascribe holiness to him because he first
ascribed it to himself, as the aggregate
and consummation of all his perfections.

Shall so imperfect a being as Man,
then, ridicule the application of this
term to others, or be ashamed of it
himself? There is a cause indeed which
should make him ashamed of the ap-
propriation, that of not deserving it.
This comprehensive appellation in-
cludes all the christian graces, all the
virtues in their just proportion, order,
and harmony; in all their beings, rela-
tions, and dependencies. And as in
God, glory and holiness are united, so
the Apostles combine "sanctification
and honour" as the glory of Man.

Traces more or less of the holiness
of God may be found in his works, to
those who view them with the eye of
faith: They are more plainly visible
in his Providences; but it is in his
word that we must chiefly look for the
manifestation of his holiness. He is
every where described as perfectly ho-
ly in himself, as a model to be imita-
ted by his creatures, and, though with-
in an interval immeasurable, as imitable
by him.

The great doctrine of Redemption
is inseparably connected with the do-
ctrine of sanctification. As an admi-
rable writer has observed, "if the blood
of Christ reconcile us to the justice of
God, the spirit of Christ is to recon-
cile us to the holiness of God." When
we are told therefore that Christ is
made unto us "righteousness," we are
in the same place taught that he is
made unto us sanctification; that is, he
is both justifier and sanctifier. In vain
shall we deceive ourselves by resting
on his sacrifice, while we neglect to
imitate his example.

The glorious Spirits which surround
the throne of God are not represented
as singing hallelujahs to his omnipo-
tence, nor even to his mercy, but to
that attribute which, as with a glory,
encircles all the rest. They perpetu-
ally cry Holy, holy, holy, Lord God
of Hosts, and it is observable, that the
Angels which adore him for his holiness
are the ministers of his justice. Those
pure intelligences perceive, no doubt,
that this union of attributes
constitutes the divine perfection.

This infinitely blessed being then,
to whom angels and archangels, and
all the hosts of heaven are continually
ascribing holiness, has commanded us
to be holy. To be holy because God
is holy, is both an argument and a
command. An argument founded on
the perfections of God, and a com-
mand to imitate him. This command
is given to creatures, fallen indeed,
but to whom God graciously promises
strength for imitation. If in God ho-
liness implies an aggregate of perfec-
tions; in man, even in his low degree,
it is an incorporation of the christian
graces.

The holiness of God indeed is con-
fined by no limitation; ours is bound-
ed, finite, imperfect. Yet let us be
sedulous to extend our little sphere.—
Let our desires be large, though our
capacities are contracted. Let our
aims be lofty, though our attainments
are low. Let us be solicitous that no
day pass without some augmentation
of our holiness, some added height in
our aspirations, some wider expansion
in the compass of our virtues. Let us
strive every day for some superi-
ority to the preceding day, something
that shall distinctly mark the passing scene
with progress; something that shall in-
spire an humble hope that we are ra-
ther less unfit for heaven to-day, than
we were yesterday. The celebrated
artist who has recorded that he passed
no day without drawing a line, drew
it not for repetition but for progress;
not to produce a given number of
strokes, but to forward his work, to
complete his design. The Christian,
like the painter, does not draw his
lines at random, he has a model to imi-
tate, as well as an outline to fill. Ev-
ery touch conforms him more and more
to the great original. He who has
transfused most of the life of God in-
to his soul, has copied it most success-
fully.

HANNAH MORE.

EDUCATION.

It is a companion which no misfor-
tune can depress, no crime can destroy,
no enemy alienate, no despotism en-
slave: at home a friend, abroad an in-
troduction, in solitude a solace, in so-
ciety an ornament. It chastens vice;
it guides virtue; it gives, at once, grace
and government to genius. Without
it, what is man? A splendid slave, a
reasoning savage! vacillating between
the dignity of an intelligence derived
from God, and the degradation of pas-
sion, participated with brutes!

In this world there is much TENDERNESS where
there is no misfortune; and much COURAGE
where there is NO danger!